

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

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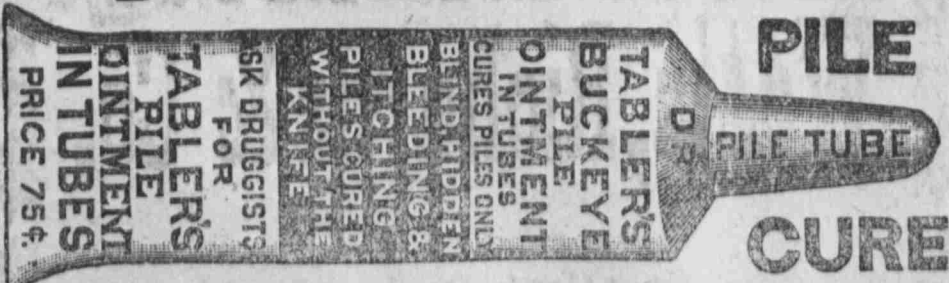
And you will find a full and complete line of cakes, pies and bread baked to fresh every day.

Also a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries and Country Produce if you want to save money and have your order filled promptly. Give us a trial. Our store and bakery is headquarters for everything good to eat. Send us your order. Fish and Oysters in season. Most Respectfully,

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Some Facts About Trusts.

In interviews with prominent retail merchants on the subject of the Trusts and the war tax much inside information has been gained as to methods of Trusts' restraint upon competitive commerce, and the effect of its war tax upon consumers.

With reference to Trusts, the Standard Oil Trust is the largest, most powerful and most scrupulous. Its methods of restraining competition in trade are various and far reaching. It has practical control of shipping rates through secret agreements as to rebates with the railroads, whereby a rebate is given on every shipment, which makes it impossible for the small producer and refiner to market his goods. It resorts to every means to drive small refiners out of business. It has been known to seek injunction against the use of certain transportation facilities, and failing in the attempt, it has solicited signatures to a petition declaring the refinery a public nuisance. It has raised the prices of oil 2½ per gallon (\$1.50 per bbl.) within the last year. Its defense is, like that put forward for the sugar trust, that oil is so cheap that no one need be deprived of its use. The argument of the people is that if, with oil selling at the present price and even lower, Mr. Rockefeller has been able to amass a fortune of five hundred millions, the trust might have sold oil at a much lower price and still have earned vast sums of money. In other words no matter how low the price is, it might be greatly less with profits past all reasonable expectations to the Trust.

The Sugar Trust.

Second in strength is the Sugar Trust. In answer to the question of whether sugar was selling today at a higher price than it did ten years ago, a large retail merchant said that it was sold now for less, although the price has been raised recently, and is now 2½c per lb. higher than it was two years ago. The retailer proceeded:

"The Sugar Trust has many methods coercion. For instance, a merchant whose business will average say \$200,000 per year cannot buy direct from the trust, but must purchase from the jobbers in his section. The Trust first commenced selling to the merchants of the above class nothing less than ten barrel lots. This was raised to 25 barrels then to 50 and now to 100. Then came the notice that purchases would have to be made from the jobber. If a merchant asks for a quotation from a jobber in another city on 100 barrel lot, he is informed he must pay whatever price is asked by his own jobber, and must pay the freight on the shipment. Thus he is forced to deal with one of certain jobbers and buy at a price fixed by the Trust. If it is found that two merchants are dividing a lot, both are notified that their orders will not be filled in the future. Much hardship is thus forced on retailers who must have sugar, but many of whom have no facilities for storing it in such quantities.

"The Trust absolutely and arbitrarily controls the price of its product, and the jobber is compelled to sell for that price or be refused dealing with the Trust.

When asked, how about beet-sugar, the retailer said, "I do not handle it at all, but the beet-sugar industry is commonly supposed to

be controlled entirely by the Sugar Trust. It has been pretty well shown by testimony before Congressional Committees and Commissions that the supposition is well-based. Incidentally the merchant stated that Arbuckle was supposed either to be in the Trust at present or soon would be.

The Cracker Trust.

The cracker Trust is very strong and is known by the name of the National Biscuit Company. Its method of freezing out competition is very similar to those of the other trusts. The employees in his factory numbered, perhaps, 100, and for some time he successfully withstood the efforts of the trust to run his business. Finally, however, he was forced, by repeated cuts in the price of crackers and small cakes, to sell out to the trust. By this nearly 100 men were thrown out of employment. The product of the cracker factories has risen in price from time to time, and although the quality of the goods put out by it has proven in many cases to be very much inferior to those made by private factories they sell in the market at higher prices.

The Baking Powder Trust.

The Baking Powder Trust is, after the Sugar Trust, perhaps the most remorseful in its methods. Denials are constant that there is a Baking Powder Trust, but the facts show differently. It is supposed that Price of Chicago, and the Royal Company control the Baking Powder industry. The Royal Company employs, instead of ordinary salesman, men who might be called traveling inspectors. They visit the stores of merchants and either by questioning or by general observation see what brands are handled by him. If it is found that other brands than that of the Royal Company are sold every effort is made to prevent them from handling them in the future. There are other and better brands than the Royal, but a demand that is general and widespread is created by the enormous expenditure for advertising purposes. The other brands sell for from 10 to 15 cents per pound, cheaper than the Royal. Some of these brands are much better than the Royal, but the call for them is very much less. The Royal Company when they find a retailer selling the Royal brand for less than 45 cents per pound refuses to sell him another pound.

Merchants are furnished a written agreement which they are compelled to sign, stating that they will not sell Royal Baking Powder for less than 45 cents per pound. The Powder costs the Trust from 15 to 18 cents per pound to make.

Flour Trust.

"The Flour Trust, backed and controlled as it is by the Grain and Elevator Trust, has raised the price of flour 25c per barrel in the last week. Still further advances in flour may be expected within the next few days."

Other Trusts.

There is the Tack Trust, which absolutely controls the price of all tacks and nails. A place in New England there is a mill for the manufacture of tacks, and since the Trust acquired control of it, the mill has been shut down and not a ton of its product has been sold. The shut-down threw 150 men out of work.

"There is a Bucket Trust, Broom Trust, Starch Trust and Feather-Duster Trust. Every washwoman has to pay more for her starch, and her wash-boards cost her more because of the wooden-ware Trust.

The stage and its votaries interesting topics, especially to women, and in the November issue of the woman's magazine, The American Queen, several pages are devoted to the actresses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of the great celebrities are illustrated in different poses and in various roles, while others are merely shown in the particular roles which have made them famous. The articles themselves are excellently written.

Other subjects of interest in this issue of the magazine are: "A Turkish Wedding," effectively and profusely illustrated; a complete story entitled "The Man in the Cloak;" an article on "How to Sit for One's Photograph," and short household and toilet articles galore, besides a large number of suggestions for Christmas gifts in embroidery and lace.

TRIPLETS CAME

After Twin Brothers Had Married Twin Sisters.

The Six Youngsters Born Within an Hour of Each Other—Were Named After Candidates.

Huntington, W. Va., October 17, 1900.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mrs. Walter J. Swanson gave birth to triplets. An hour later Mrs. Howard E. Swanson similarly surprised her husband.

The circumstances are extraordinary. Less than a year ago Dorothy and Parthenia Freeman, twin sisters, were the belles of Breeden, a mining town of Southwest Virginia. Living outside of town their happy farm home was the scene of much gaiety, and many country beaux offered heart and hand to the beautiful girls. So alike were they that often the lovers became mixed with regard to the object of their devotion. All were turned away until Walter J. and Howard E. Swanson, dashing young timber men, and also twins, came on the scene. They were alike as were the girls.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Within three weeks after the first meeting the happy marriage bells rang out in the village church. They settled on the broad acres of the old Freeman homestead, and now each father is the happy possessor of three bouncing babies. Walter Swanson declares that his 27 pounds of girls are much more to be desired than Howard's 30 pounds of boys, and says that the only thing he regrets is that he can't name one of the girls for Bryan, but he has done the best he could under the circumstances by calling them Willie, Jennie and Bryana, while his brother Howard, who is the staunchest of staunch Republicans, glories in being the happy father of Hanna, McKinley and Teddy.

CALL FROM CANDIDATES.

A great many people have been to call upon the new arrivals, and several handsome gifts have been presented to them. Among the visitors last night were A. B. White, Republican candidate, and Judge John H. Holt, Democratic candidate for Governor of West Virginia, who are now speaking in this section. Both of the gentlemen were much chagrined that neither had been honored in the selections of names for the little Swansons, and offered in case of political success to remember the family if the name could be changed. The parents refused, however, and Judge Holt laughingly said: "I'll be perfectly satisfied if you will remember me next time, though I don't know whether you will or not, because I'm a Democrat, and it looks like you are going into a baby trust."

Straightway, however, the agreement was made, and that night when the children were baptized Judge Holt acted as Godfather for all three of the little Democratic girls.

Dyspepsia is difficult digestion, due to the absence of natural digestive fluids. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores the digestive powers.

Cash Distributing Trip.

The L. & N. pay car passed through the city about noon yesterday on its regular monthly trip and the company's employees on this division were again made happy by the distribution of cash among them.

Malaria and the Mosquito Theory.

Laveran's discovery of the parasite which causes malaria was a pronounced step forward in our knowledge of the disease, but not by any means so radical and important as the development of the fact, years before, that the bark of the cinchona tree was a definite enemy to the malarial poison.

Daniel Drake, in the early days of our medical history, was a persistent student of this almost universally distributed disease, and in his work published years ago with the title "Autumnal Fevers of the Mississippi Valley," he presented contributions which stand to-day as almost classical.

The earlier as well as later students, observers and writers on the subject have favored the thought

that the mosquito was in some manner closely related to the malaria. As far back, in fact, as the beginning of the Christian Era, writers touched upon the relation of the mosquito to malaria, and among the early American writers along these lines may be mentioned Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Nott, of New Orleans (in 1748); and King, of Washington, (who published a pamphlet in 1883), giving numerous plausible reasons for sustaining the theory.

The mosquito theory has been continuously studied, not only by Laveran, in 1891 (he who discovered the malarial plasmodium); Pfeiffer, who evolved the specific germ of la grippe, as well as Big-nani, but the great Koch, whose name will ever be associated with the practical demonstration of the cause of tuberculosis, has for several years devoted much time and study to this branch of germ life.

A recent writer observes: "The fact that the malarial parasite is paludal in its habits, and that the mosquito is a blood sucker and also paludal in habit, is extremely suggestive of this connection. The idea, however, did not take definite form until Patrick Manson, in his Goulstonian lectures delivered in 1896, set forth a definite hypothesis, based on certain well-established facts, namely, that the malarial parasite possessed a flagellating phase, that this phase is developed from the mature parasite, that it is evolved only when the parasite is outside the human body, that the flagella, when formed break away from the parent parasite, and that, when free, the flagella were capable of living as independent organisms. He was thus led to believe that the flagella was the extracorporeal phase in the life history of parasites. As it was impossible or the form in which this organism originated to escape from the human body by itself, it was necessary to invoke the assistance of some outside agency. The most probable agent was the mosquito, and Manson supposed that the flagellated body was sucked, in its latent form, into the stomach of the mosquito and developed therein. The flagellae then broke away from the central sphere, and in virtue of their locomotive power traversed the blood in the mosquito's stomach, penetrated the stomach wall, entered some cell and started the "outside-of-the-body" life of the malarial parasite. Manson still believed, however, that malaria could be air or water borne, for he supposed that on the death of the mosquito the parasite was liberated, and either inhaled from the air or carried into the system in drinking water."

All these theories regarding malaria are most interesting, but the facts of most vital import are those related to the cure of the disease.

The aestivo-autumnal paraitess are energetically at work everywhere now.

Reports from South American countries are confirming definitely the fact, already observed and announced by many eminent medical men throughout America, that the synthetic product organic chemistry, phenalgin, is of great value in fighting these parasites. From five to fifteen grains of phenalgin may be given every two to four hours. Inside of forty-eight hours the average attack of malaria will be aborted. Not only will this of course of treatment be antagonistic to the poisons of malaria but will soothe and relieve the distressing symptoms accompanying it, reducing the fever, allaying the aches and pains and causing a restful sleep.

Nowhere does malaria assume a more virulent form than in the tropical countries, and when we have such pronounced results in favor of phenalgin as an effective malarial germicide it is convincing. Following the above course for adults ten grains of quinine (in capsules) accompanied by the same amount of phenalgin may be given at bedtime for two or three nights, after which a tonic composed of the following may be given three times a day for a week or ten days, viz:

Quinine Sulphate..... ½ dram
Fowler's Solution..... 1 dram
Water..... 6 ounces
Glycerine..... 2 ounces
Shake. Dose: A tablespoonful at meal time.

GAILLARD'S MEDICAL JOURNAL.

For Rent.

Three store houses in the Dryer & Young block, opposite the Latham Hotel, for the year of 1900. See John Young.